

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.152.815:616.632.815)-074

TEISINGER, J.; Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases  
(Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague, Head (Prednos-  
ta) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER.

"Relationship Between the Lead Content of Blood and Urine in Sub-  
jects not Exposed to Lead."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 30, 15 Jul 66, pp  
810 - 812

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: Within the range  
of normal lead concentrations that is between 10 to 26 microgram %  
in the blood and 24 to 46 micrograms per liter in the urine there  
is a practical direct relationship. This proves that within the  
limits of normal lead concentrations, the lead is excreted by glom-  
erular filtration only. 1 Figure, 1 Table, 2 Western, 3 Czech ref-  
erences. (Manuscript received Mar 66).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 612.015.3(:547.534.1:547.538.141)

KOPECKY, Jan; Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER.

"Comments on the Metabolism of Ethylbenzene and Styrene."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 9, Nov 66, pp 400 - 401

Abstract [Author's English summary modified 7: A new schematic explanation of the metabolism of the two substances is proposed; it is based on the chemical reactivity of the C-H bonds. The formation of mandelic acid is assumed to occur, the first step metabolism being the phenylglyoxylic acid. 6 Western, 4 Czech references. (Manuscript received 3 Sep 65).

1/1

- 51 -

Therapy

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 616.233-022.2:616.24-007.65)-08

NAVRATIL, Miroslav; Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani), Prague, Director (Reditel) Prof Dr J. TEISINGER.

"Treatment of Chronic Bronchitis and Lung Emphysema."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 18, No 9, Nov 66, pp 406 - 414

Abstract: When chronic bronchitis is not treated, respiration insufficiency develops, which finally leads to cor pulmonale. The treatment should eliminate acute exacerbations which lead always to progressive disease. Treatment by suitable drugs is recommended; bronchodilators, mucolytics, and antibiotics are the best. The treatment should include respiration rehabilitation and aerosol inhalations. 1 Figure, 1 Table, 18 Western, 53 Czech, 3 Russian references. (Manuscript received 23 Mar 66).

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ORT, J; KOHOUT, J; TEISINGER, P.

Radiological Clinic of Charles University (Radiologicka klinika Karlovej Univerzity), Prague (for all)

Bratislava, Lekarsky obzor, No 7, 1963, pp 419-422

"A Contribution to the Problem of the X-Ray Diagnostics of Pulmonary Infarctions."

TEISINGER, P.  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BARTOS, J., POKORNY, J., ECKERT, V., KRUSINA, L., and TEISINGER, P., with technical cooperation of LUKASOVA, I., SLIVOVA, L., MATOOSOVIC, J., GRUNT, J., DYLEVSKY, J., and DUBSKY, J., First Clinic of Surgery (I. chirurgicka klinika), Faculty of General Medicine (Fakulta vseobecneho lekarstvi), Charles University, Prague, Prof. Dr. PAVROVSKY, director; Fourth Clinic of Internal Medicine (IV. interni klinika), Faculty of Internal Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Prof. Dr. M. PUCIK, director; Radiological Clinic (Radiologicka klinika), Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Prof. Dr. V. SVAB, director, [individual affiliations cannot be determined].

"Direct Revascularization of Myocardium Following an Experimental Infarct in Dogs"

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 26, 28 June 63, p 725.

Abstract: Experiments lead to the following conclusions:  
1. Anastomosis between the system and coronary artery is feasible even with a pulsating heart. 2. Infarct-like changes were observed following the tying of r. interventricularis. A partial adjustment took place following anastomosis. 3. Microscopic examination showed ischemic deposits in dogs with anastomosis  
1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol CII, No 26, 28 June 63,  
p 725.

in contrast to large infarcts in dogs without anastomosis.  
4. A sudden inflow of blood into the ischemic deposit may be  
accompanied by an immediate fibrillation of chambers. It can  
be prevented by a temporary interruption of the blood flow  
by means of anastomosis and its slow and interrupted liberation.

2/2

- 7 -

KOLAR, J.; TRISINGER, F.; STAVA, Z.

The esophagus in dermosclerosis. Cesk. radiol. 18 no.6:387-396 N '64.

I. Radiologicka klinika (prednosta prof. dr. V. Svab, DrSc.)  
a II. kozni klinika (prednosta prof. dr. J. Obrtel, DrSc.)  
Fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University v Praze.

TEISSERE, Zdzisław, dr med.

Danger of pest. Tech gosp morska 13 no.5:139-141 My '63.

1. Oddział Higieny Portów i Żeglugi, Wojewodzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna, Gdynia.

TEISSEYRE, Andrzej, prof., dr., inz.

Simplified method for calculating the resonances of torsional vibrations of crankshafts. Mechanika Wroclaw 6 no. 43:35-64 '61.

1. Kierownik Katedry Silnikow Tlokowych Politechniki Wroclawskiej.



TEISSEYRE, HENRYK

"Budowa geologiczna polnocnej okolicy Walbrzycha. Geological structure of the northern region of Walbrzych (Lower Silesia). Warszawa, Wydawn. Panstwowego Instytutu Geologicznego, 1952. 58 p. (Panstwowy Instytut Geologiczny. Biuletyn 62) [In Polish, English and Russian. illus., maps, bibl.]

East European Vol. 3, No. 3  
SO: Monthly List of ~~Accessions~~ Accessions, Library of Congress, March ~~1954~~, Uncl.

TEISSEYRE, H.

"Some remarks on the tectonic structure of caledonites and variscites in the Sudetes. In English."

p. 165 (Bulletin) Vol. 4, no. 3, 1956  
Varsovie, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

TELSSEYRE, H.

"Impressions from the 20th International Geological Congress in Mexico City."

p. 86 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieożywiona) Vol. 3, no. 1, 1957  
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

TEISSEYRE, H.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Periodical: KWARTALNIK GEOLOGICZNY. Vol. 2, no. 3, 1958.

TEISSEYRE, H. Sedimentation paleogeography and tectonics of the Lower Carboniferous in the Central Duden. p. 576.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,  
May 1959, Unclass.

TEISSEYRE, H.

On the problem of the unconformity between the Lower and Upper  
Carboniferous in the Middle Sudetes. Bul geolog PAN 9 no.1:53-61

1. Institute of Geology, Wroclaw Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(Sudetes) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

TEISSEYRE, Henryk

Observations of little structures in the Rodope Mountains in  
Bulgaria. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.2:428-429 '62.

1. Dolnoslaska Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

TEISSEYRE, Henryk

Remarks on the structural evolution of the Sudetes. Acta geol Pol  
14 no.4:459-499 '64.

1. Department of Geologic Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw.

TEISSEYRE, J.

Trends in the development of contemporary aeronautics. Pt. 2. (To be contd.)  
p. 168. (SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 10, Mar. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec.  
1954, Uncl.



TEISSEYRE, J.

"Ways of Development of Modern Aeronautics." Pt. 3. Technika. P. 1.  
(SKRZYDLATA POLSKA, Vol. 10, No. 36, Sept. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO; Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,  
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

1(0); 2(10); 29(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL /2574

Teisseyre, Jerzy

Problemy i perspektywy lotnictwa (Problems and Prospects of Aviation) Warszawa, Wiedza Powszechna, 1958. 272 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,253 copies printed. Ed.: Józef Kowalczyk; Tech. Ed.: Stefania Rzęcka.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for general readers and especially for young people who may become interested in a more extensive study of aviation.

COVERAGE: This is a popular introduction to the field of contemporary aviation, excluding military aviation. The book consists of 6 chapters and 4 appendixes. A brief outline history of the development of aviation explains the principles of flight and describes aircraft design and operation. One chapter covers international and Polish air transportation. The last chapter describes rocket development, satellites and future interplanetary travel. The author thanks the Administration of "Lot" Airlines and the Administration of the Experimental Gliding Institute in Bielsk for statistical data. Professors of the Warsaw Politechnic, J. Bukowski and Wl. Fishdon, reviewed the book and Mrs. Janina Wieczerska edited the text.

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Problems and Prospects (Cont.)

POL/2574

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

IS/lsh  
10-26-59

TEISSEYRE, Juliusz

Lime-silicate rocks of the Kralick, Sneznik Mountains.  
Archiw min 23 no.1:155-196. '59 [publ. '61]

1. Institute of Geological Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw.

TEISSEYRE, Juliusz

Geological structure of the **Struga** element. Acta geol Pol 12  
no.3:393-430 '62.

1. Institute of Geology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

FOLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Control Instruments. H-3  
Automatic Control.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khiriya, 1958, No 22, 74286

Author : Standa J., Toissayre M.  
Inst : Not Given  
Title : Calibration of Rotameters

Orig Pub : Feniery, automat., kontrols, 1957, 3, No 11, 425-429

Abstract : Theory and basic equations involved in the calibration of rotameters (R) are presented. It is shown that the accuracy of measurements with R is attainable only when instruments are calibrated specifically for the conditions at which they actually operate. Changes in operating conditions (temperature, pressure, viscosity, and Re values) cause changes in  $\alpha$ . The relation of  $\alpha = f(Ro)$  for R's having different types of floats is presented in a number of graphs and in the nomogram. Description and schematic diagrams of the basic calibration systems of R, operating on gaseous mixtures are also presented. They include the use of measuring gasholders,

Cord : 1/2



COUNTRY : Poland H-3  
CATEGORY :  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86273  
AUTHOR : Stannda, J.; Teigseyre, M.  
INST. :  
TITLE : Measurement of Gas Flow with a Flowmeter  
  
ORIG. PUB. : Pribory, automat., kontrola, 1959, 5, No 3,  
85-88  
ABSTRACT : Description of the arrangement of laboratory  
flowmeters with capillary tube, and with a diaphragm.  
Measurement fundamentals and calculation formulas are  
presented for flowmeters of both kinds. -- Yu. Skrotzkiy.

CARD:

184

TEISSEYRE, M.; STANDA, J.

Measurement of the flow intensity of gas with a flow rheometer. p. 85.

POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna)  
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"

Teisseyre, Roman

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36472

Author: Teisseyre, Roman

Institution: None

Title: The Conducting Half-Plane Problem in Geophysical Exploration(r)

Original

Periodical: Acta geophys. polon., 1954, 2, No 3, 140-148; English; Polish  
resume

Abstract: In the theoretical analysis of the phenomena involved in electric prospecting using the induction method, the field produced by the transmitter loop is identified with the field of an oscillating magnetic dipole. When the continuity of the medium is disturbed, complicated diffraction fields occur. The conducting half-plane is considered as one case of such a disturbance. Since no general solution was obtained for a half-plane of finite conductivity even for the case of the plane wave, the author considers the diffraction for the case of a half-plane, having an infinite conductivity.

Card 1/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36472

Abstract: The general solution for the magnetic dipole, which is oriented arbitrarily with respect to the half-plane, is expressed in terms of a definite integral, containing the Hapkel function of the first order and of the second kind. Senior gave an approximate solution for short waves. Taking into account the conditions under which the induction method is used, the author gives an approximate solution for long waves and considers the case of a vertical half-plane. The expression for the field component is converted into a dimensionless one, by dividing the former by the value of the field in vacuum. The solution is represented in the form of a series, where for long waves one neglects the terms containing  $\chi^3$ , and the higher powers of  $\chi$  ( $\chi = kR$ , where  $k$  is the wave number and  $R$  is the distance between the loops of the instrument). Measurements in the field are carried with a constant value of  $R$ , and only the amplitude of the vertical component  $H_z$  of the field is determined, since the phase shift will be almost zero for long waves in the case of a half-plane with infinite conductivity. Calculated values of the field observed from a distance  $n = R$  from the edge of the half-plane are given. The sharp changes in the field occur at very small

Card 2/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36472

Abstract: values of  $h$ , and at  $h = 1$  the presence of the conductor cannot be established by measurement. The examples of field observations that are cited are in agreement with the theoretical deductions of the author.

Card 3/3

Teisseyre, Roman

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36473

Author: Teisseyre, Roman

Institution: None

Title: The Conducting Half-Plane in Geophysical Exploration (II)

Original  
Periodical: Acta geophys. polon., (1954), 2, No 4, 169-175; English; Polish  
résumé

Abstract: In preceding work by the author (Referat Zhur - Fizika, 1956, 36472), he solved the problem of determining the magnetic field intensity, produced by an oscillating magnetic dipoles located on the earth's surface, for the case of a homogeneous medium of infinitely large resistance, containing a conducting half-plane that is perpendicular to the surface of the earth. The investigated magnetic field was broken into 2 parts -- a static and a nonstatic, and owing to the complicated computations only the intensity of the static portion of the field was determined.

Card 1/3

Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36473

**Abstract:** In the first approximation it corresponds to the intensity of the magnetic field that is measured during induction prospecting. As a result of the calculation, the author obtained an equation for determining the ratio of the measured value of the horizontal component of the magnetic field intensity to its value in vacuum. The author used this equation to determine the ratio  $\sigma$  of the measured value of the vertical component of the magnetic field intensity over a homogeneous medium of infinitely large resistance and containing a conducting half-plane parallel to the surface of the earth, to the value of the field intensity in vacuum. Curves of the variation of  $\sigma$  along the profile transverse to the face of the half-plane, calculated from this equation, at various depths of the half-plane, are given for the case of a measuring setup consisting of a transmitting and a receiving dipole. All the curves have a common flexure, corresponding to the placement of one of the dipoles over the edge of the half-plane, when the second dipole is located outside it. The values of the maxima located outside the half-plane and of the minima under it decreases sharply with increasing depth of the half-plane and can hardly be

Card 2/3



Poland/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36473-

Abstract: discerned at a depth equal to half the distance between the dipoles.  
This leads to the practical conclusion that the induction method  
of geophysical prospecting applies only to shallow regions.

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**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"**

TEISSEYRE, *ROMAN*

TEISSEYRE, R. Nonlocal models of seismic foci. In English. p. 226. Vol. 4,  
no. 4, ~~1956~~. Warszawa, Poland  
Acta Geophysica Polonica

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

~~TEISSEYRE, R.~~

"A geophysical expedition to Vietnam; a draft of a plan and the results of the reconnaissance."

p. 215 (Kosmos. Serbia B: Przyroda Nieożywiona) Vol. 3, no. 3, 1957  
Warsaw, Poland

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7**

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210003-7"**

TELSEYRE, R.

Ideal seismic wave guides. In English.

P. 95 (ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA) Poland, Vol. 5, No. 2, 1957.

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ALEI) Vol. 6, No. 11, November 1957.

ITEM 1, 1.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

PERIODICALS: INT. J. OF GEOPHYS. Vol. 6, no. 2, 1958

TRISSEYDE, R. New method of calculating three-layer curves for geoelectric methods. In English. p. 97.

Monthly list of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 8, No. <sup>11</sup> 5,  
May 1959, Unclass.  
April

TEISEYRE, R.; DROSTE, Z.

The mechanism of earthquakes in terms of the dislocation theory. p.3.

PRZEGLAD GEOFIZYCZNY. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959  
Uncl.



TEISSEYRE, R.

Polish-Vietnamese cooperation in the field of geophysical research. p. 145.

KOSMOS. SERIA B: PRZYODA NIEOCYWIONA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Przyrodnicow im. Kopernika) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 5, No. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, August, 1959.

UNCL

21253

P/026/60/008/004/002/009  
A189/A126

3.9300

AUTHORS:

Teisseyre, Roman, and Siemek, Tadeusz

TITLE:

A new method of determining the direction of surface-wave approach and the application of this method to the microseismic measurements of the Phu-Lien Seismological Station

PERIODICAL: Acta Geophysica Polonica, vo. 8, no. 4, 1960, 312 - 323

TEXT:

The direction of microseismic wave approach can be computed from the relative phase displacements shown by three seismographs, located at some distance (1 to 3 km) from each other. This method of tripartite stations is not in common use because special equipment is required. Currently there are other ways for studying the problem and for solving the problems related to surface wave sources, to the ratio of the Love to the Rayleigh components. Among recent studies those on correlation methods seem to be of special interest. The correlation coefficient of the Rayleigh and the Love waves may be used for determination of direction. The authors present in this paper a relatively simple method for comparing the approach directions. This method is based upon amplitude analysis at several time

Card 1/3

2 1253

P/026/60/008/004/002/009

A189/A126

A new method of determining the direction of...

intervals. It is independent of the value of the Love wave to Rayleigh wave ratio, and changes in this ratio do not matter. The direction of approach of the Rayleigh waves coincides with that of the Love wave and both coincide with the line connecting the microseismic source with the station. This direction does not vary significantly during a relatively long time (one hour), provided that the path covered by a typhoon in that time is short in relation to the distance to the station. In a short time interval the character of the Rayleigh wave motion remains unaltered, which means that the ratio of the ellipse axes does not change. This ratio, being constant for every single period motion, varies with periods. For this reason the dependance of the ellipse's axes ratio on the wave periods must be taken into account. Stoneley made theoretical calculations of the discussed ratio at different depths, using three models of crust structure. These values can serve for a normalization of the axes ratio of different periods. The author proceeds to consider this ratio as a constant, valid for waves with near periods. Nine rules for the practical application of this method are given. On the basis of the new method calculations were made for some data of the Phu-Lien Seismological Station. The case of typhoon activity during

Card 2/3

21253

P/026/60/008/004/002/009

A189/A126

A new method of determining the direction of...

May 28 to June 6, 1958 was investigated. A general description of the "Adjustment Method" as applied to the direction determination is presented. There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 14 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 12 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: Iyer, H. M. Geophys. Jour. Roy. Astr. Soc. v. 1, 32, 1958; Jensen, H. Denmark. Geod. Inst. Medd. no. 36, 18, 1958; Stoneley, R. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Suppl. v. 6, 610, 1954; Stonely, R., Hochstrasser, U. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Suppl. v. 7, 279, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1959

Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/012/016/095  
D228/D307

AUTHOR:

Teisseyre, Roman

TITLE:

Some remarks on a relationship between dislocation processes and seismic activity

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyi zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 20, abstract 12A196 (Studii și cercetări astron. și seismol., 6, no. 2 1961, 217-220 (Eng.; summary in Rum.))

TEXT:

The difference between geologic and physical dislocations is described. A schematic model of physical dislocations within a continuous medium is given. Lines of physical dislocation are characterized by high energy concentrations, which is expressed in the presence of a strong field of shear deformations surrounding these lines. The increase of intrinsic energy in the dislocation system results in the dislocation reaching the ground surface and causing an earthquake. In this case intrinsic energy is converted into deformation work and seismic radiation. A formula is given

Card 1/2

Some results on a relationship ...

S/169/62/000/012/016/095  
D228/P307

for estimating the total energy evolved during dislocation. Earth-  
quakes may originate, too, when there is dislocation between two  
beds with differing rigidity. Earthquakes can also result from the  
simultaneous dislocations. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

P/027/61/000/004/001/002  
D218/D308

AUTHOR: Teisseyre, Roman

TITLE: Problems in analysis of microseismic vibrations

PERIODICAL: Przegląd geofizyczny, <sup>6</sup>no. 4, 1961, 279-283

TEXT: This is a very general review of published information. There are 9 references, 8 of which are Western and 1 is by the present author and T. Siemek (Acta Geophys. Polonica, VIII, No. 4, 1960) ✓

ASSOCIATION: Zakład geofizyki, PAN (Institute of Geophysics, PAS)

SUBMITTED: November, 1961

Card 1/1

24125

P/026/61/009/001/001/005  
D249/D301

3.9300

AUTHOR:

Teisseyre, Roman

TITLE:

Dynamic and time relations of the dislocation theory of earthquakes

PERIODICAL: Acta geophysica Polonica, v. 9, no. 1-2, 1961, 3 - 57

TEXT: In this paper, the author discusses the fundamentals of this theory, including a summary of the work which has already been completed. Application of dislocation theory is based on the following assumptions: 1) Dynamic processes in the earth's interior are in causal relation with the shear stress field and its changes; 2) The importance of the spatial distribution of inhomogeneities; 3) The relation between the shear stress field, dislocation field and inhomogeneity forming the fields of uniformly distributed small contour dislocations, the stresses  $P_{23}(p)$  are

Card 1/8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE



24125

Dynamic and time relations ...

P/026/61/009/001/001/005  
D249/D301

$$p_{23} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p = \frac{\pi\mu}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{c^2}{a^2} \right) \lim(n \cdot b \cdot \rho) \quad (1.1)$$

with  $b$  - dislocation slip vector,  $\rho$  - radius of contour dislocation,  $n$  - number of dislocations per unit surface,  $\mu$  - rigidity modulus,  $a$  and  $c$  = velocities of P- and S-waves respectively. The limit is taken for  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $b \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\rho \rightarrow 0$ , and the condition

$$nbp = \text{const.} \quad (1.2)$$

applies along the surface; 4) The equivalence of the crack field with a field of positive and negative dislocations in the linear case, and with a system of concentric contour dislocations for a finite closed crack. The relations between the stress field and inhomogeneities are expressed in the properties of the dislocation describing disturbances of the stress field, and depending on the structure of field and medium, the action of the field can lead to a pair of screw or edge dislocations or a contour dislocation. The basic condition for the development of dynamic processes is that

Card 2/8

24125

Dynamic and time relations ...

P/026/61/009/001/001/005  
D249/D301

the action of the external field exceeds the mutual attraction of the contour dislocation elements or of the dislocation pair. This leads simply to the inequalities

$$r_s > 0,135 \cdot 2\rho_0 \quad \text{or} \quad r_e > 0,55 \cdot 2\rho_0, \quad (2.2)$$

for screw and edge dislocations respectively, expressing the lowest limit of initial approach of dislocations at which further development of dislocation processes is possible.  $2\rho_0$  is the diameter of the elementary dislocations,  $c^2/a^2$  is taken as  $1/3$ , and the Poisson coefficient as  $1/4$ . It is assumed that the dynamic processes in the earth are related to mutual displacements of masses which may be described by the formation and motion of dislocation. This motion is given by

$$m\dot{v} + \beta v + \delta = pb \quad (2.5)$$

where  $pb$  - force on dislocation,  $m$  - mass of dislocation (=ratio of dislocation energy to the square of the S-wave velocity for a

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D249/D301

Dynamic and time relations ...

screw dislocation),  $\beta$  and  $\delta$  are coefficients,  $v$  - velocity of dislocation. If  $\delta/b$  = static strength, the dynamic strength is

$$S = \frac{mv}{b} + \frac{\beta v}{b} + \frac{\delta}{b}, \quad (2.6)$$

where  $\beta/b$  represents the coefficient of viscosity. Thus, rapid formations of a crack or dislocation requires a fairly strong external stress field and constitutes a possible earthquake category. The magnitude of the displacement  $b$ , which has a lower limit given by crystal lattice constants of  $\sim 10^{-8}$  cm and an upper limit of apparently a few cm, may easily be reconciled with the observed great displacement of masses by assuming successive addition of a number of single displacements. The deformative properties of finite contour dislocations are easily shown by the radial component of its repulsive force between two concentric dislocations with uniform orientation. The part played by structural inhomogeneities in the formation of dislocations is illustrated by considering the contact between two media in the earth as a number of nearly para-

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llet small layers representing transient states. When the dislocation zone intersects this, dislocations may be formed in the contact zone as well as in the displacement zone. In considering the movement and extension to the deformation, comparison is made between the dislocation theory and the crack theory of A.A. Griffith (Ref. 14: Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc., A221, 163, 1920) and (Ref. 15: First Inter. Cong. Appl. Mech. p. 55, Delft, 1924), which is especially suitable for the description of the formation of inhomogeneities. Using the equations of F.R.N. Nabarro (Ref. 26: Phil. Mag. 122, 1224, 1951) for the displacement field of a contour dislocation, the field of a pair of dislocations of finite length is obtained. For both screw and edge dislocation pairs, there is a distribution of nodal lines corresponding to that of a dipole pair with moments. The approach of dislocations may be described as the generation of a series of successive dislocation pairs. From equation (2.5), the approach velocity may be determined

$$v = \frac{1}{\varphi L} + \frac{\tau}{\varphi^2 L^3} + \frac{\tau^2}{\varphi^3 L^5} + \dots \quad (5.10)$$

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together with relations

$$v_{\max} \approx 2.30 \frac{1}{\varphi L}, \quad v_{\max} \tau_{\max} \approx 1.5L \quad (5.12)$$

where  $\varphi = \frac{2\pi b}{\mu b}$ ,  $L$  is the distance of the dislocation corresponding

to the beginning of the earthquake, and  $\tau$  the self-time of the dislocation. This process does not basically change the equations for the displacement field. The estimated deformation work during an earthquake is in good agreement with the results of P. Byerly and J. DeNoyer (Ref. 10: "Energy in Earthquakes as Computed from Geodetic Asservations" in "Contributions in Geophysics", I, 17, Pergamon Press, 1958) based on elastic rebound theory. The author concludes with a survey of the results obtained so far with the dislocation theory of earthquakes. 1) The release mechanism of the internal strain energy of the medium, the influence of inhomogeneities on the generation of the dislocations, and the part of the microdislocation in the mechanism of stress transfer are explained;

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Dynamic and time relations ...

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2) The influence of the discontinuity surface on the process of seismic energy release is determined; 3) Good agreement with observed values of total quake energy, and between quake displacements and displacements of a pair of screw dislocations, resulting in the estimation of quake depths from surface displacements; 4) Better understanding of the features of internal deformation; 5) Approximate elucidation of the statistical laws on earthquake occurrence, and introduction of the dependence on the radius of the dislocation; 6) Estimation of the coefficients in the equation of motion of the dislocation and the formulation of a new conception of the strength problem connected with the motion, and of the velocity dislocation movements preceeding the quake; 7) Equations for the contour dislocation field, the field of approaching pairs, the velocity of motion of a dislocation, the duration of a quake, etc.; 8) An elementary theory of replicas. The author thanks Professor, Doctor Tadeusz Olezak, Professor, Doctor Henryk Teisseyre, Docent, Doctor Marie Suffczyński, and Master of Engineering Zofia Droste for valuable discussions. There are 21 figures, 1 table and

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TEISSEYRE, R.

A dislocation theory of the earthquake process. Bul Ac Pol  
mat 9 no.5:423-428 '61.

1. Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.  
Presented by L. Infeld.

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NGUYEN KHAC MAO; DROSTE, Z.; HORLEJUK, J.; TEISSEYRE, R.

Analysis of macroseismic phenomena and dynamic processes in  
the earthquake of June 12, 1961 in Vietnam. Acta geophys  
Pol 11 no. 1/2: 19-34 '63.

1. Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Warsaw.
2. Phu-Lien Observatory (for NGUYEN KHAC MAO).

TEISSEYRE, Roman

Theoretical curves for three layers in the potential-drop-ratio method. Acta geophys Pol 11 no. 1/2: 69-102 '63.

1. Zaklad Geofizyki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

ACCESSION NR: AP4002877

P/0026/63/011/004/0229/0233

AUTHOR: Taisseyre, Roman

TITLE: Thermomechanical model of the earthquake origin and process

SOURCE: Acta geophysica polonica, v. 11, no. 4, 1963, 229-233

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, earthquake model, seismic model, earthquake origin, seismic energy conversion, thermodynamics

ABSTRACT: Thermoelasticity equations expressed in terms of displacement and temperature fields are developed to describe earthquake phenomena in terms of irreversible thermodynamics in a thermoelastic medium. The general concepts of thermoelasticity are applied to earthquake investigations, first, by describing the role of the thermal properties of the earth's crust and mantle in the development of tectonic processes and earthquakes, and secondly, by constructing a thermomechanical model of the physical processes occurring at the earthquake focus. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 formulas.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4002877

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Geophysics

SUBMITTED: 17Jul63

DATE ACQ: 27Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

TEISSEYRE, Roman, doc. dr

Standardization of the seismological apparatus. Problemy 19 no.5:  
327 '63.

TEISSEYRE, Roman, doc. dr

Black boxes; seismologic observations of underground atomic explosions.  
Problemy 19 no.5:292-294 '63.

1. Zastepca dyrektora do spraw naukowych Zakladu Geofizyki Polskiej  
Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

TEISSEYRE, Roman

A method of solving the field equation for local structural anomalies of the medium. Acta geophys Pol 12 no.1:13-22 '64

Dislocation systems and their interaction in shock sequence. Ibid.:23-36 '64

1. Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

TRISMEYER, Roman

Some remarks on the dislocation model of energy release in earthquakes. *Acta geophysica* 12 no. 4:89-93 1964.

1. Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.



TEISSAYRE, TERESA

✓ An attempt to produce proteose-peptone. Ewa Janowska  
and Teresa Teissyre (Państwowy Zakład Hig., Warsaw).  
*Med. Doświadczalna i Mikrobiol.* 8, 121-7(1956).--Dried  
and fresh beef muscle and heart, acid casein, and pig stom-  
ach were hydrolyzed by using either pepsin or HCl. The  
enzymic hydrolysis was conducted at pH 2 at 37° for 5 days.  
Thirteen hydrolyzates were obtained and the one (I) most  
resembling Difco peptone-proteose (II) differed from II in  
higher ash (23:10), Cl (8.4:3.9) and proteose (5.9:4.6) con-  
tents only. Chromatograms of amino acid content of I are  
included.  
J. Z. Roberts

Med 2/

TEISSEYRE, Teresa

Application of disk method in the determination of biochemical properties of microorganisms from the group Enterobacteriaceae. Med. dosw. mikrob. 10 no.2:269-271 1958.

1. Z Zakładu Bakteriologii PZH w Warszawie.

(BACTERIA, metabolism,

Enterobacteriaceae, disk method in biochem. essay (Pol))

KALUZEWSKI, Stanislaw; asyst. techn.: TEISSEYRE, Teresa

Bacteriological media for the rapid determination of lactose fermentation. Med.dosw.mikrob. 13 no.2:105-116 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Bakteriologii PZH w Warszawie.

(BACTERIA metab) (LACTOSE metab)

TEISSEYRE, Wladyslaw Z.

Technical structure of investment costs in planned factories of  
the machine industry. Probl proj hut maszyn 11 no.3:75-79 Mr '63.

1. Prozamet, Warszawa.

TEISSEYRE, Wladyslaw, mgr inz.

Economic effectiveness of capital investments depending on the volume of production and degree of automation. Przegl mech 23 no. 3:67-70 10 F '64.

1. Zastepca kierownika Zespolu Pracowni Perspektywicznego Rozwoju Przemyslu Maszynowego, Biuro Projektow Prozamet, Warszawa.

TEISEWIE, Zdzislaw, dr med

Danger of smallpox and cholera brought to Europe by merchants.  
Tech gosp morska 13 no. 7/8:219-221 J1-Ag '63.

1. Division of Harbor and Navigation Hygiene, Voivodeship  
Sanitary and Epidemicological Station, Gdynia.

TEISSINGER, J.

Problems of research work in the care of workers. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.9:  
554-559 Sept 58.

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

research problems (Cz))

~~SECRET~~ TEISSLER, J. Dr.

~~TEISSLER, J. Dr.~~

Acute astigmatism after retinal damage by sun rays. Cesk.ofth. 11  
no.1:48-52 Feb 55.

(ASTIGMATISM, etiol. and pathogenesis

corneal lesion by sun rays)

(CORNEA, diseases

damage by sun rays, causing astigmatism)

(SUNLIGHT, injurious effects

corneal damage causing astigmatism)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 12 Vol. 11/11 Ophthalmology Nov 57.  
TEISSLER J.

1744. TEISSLER J. and VYSKOČIL J. Oční Odd. KÚNZ, Liberci. "Viditelnost  
roentgenova záření a použitelnost tohoto zjevu v oční diagnostice. The  
visibility of X-rays and its use in ocular diagnosis  
ČSL. OFTHAL. 1957, 13/2 (81-85)

X-rays are used in the examination of retinal functions in patients with opaque  
optical media. A trial frame with a lead plate in which a small Landolt's ring is  
cut out is used, through which the patient views an X-ray lamp at about 60 cm.  
distance. Where visual loss is due to opacification of the media only, no difference  
in the perception between the diseased and the healthy eye is observed.

Zahn - Prague

TESSLER, Jaroslav (Kunt, Liberec)

Contact lenses. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.52:273-278 27 Dec 57.  
(EYGLASSES,  
contact lenses, review (Cs))

TEISSIER, J.

Corneal lenses. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.1:34-37 Feb 58.

1. Očni oddeleni Ustavu nar. zdravi v Liberci, prednosta prim. Dr. J. Teissler.

(HYGOLASSES

contact lenses, corneal type (Cz))

TEISSIER, J., MUDr.; VYSKOCIL, J. MUDr.

X-ray examination of the visual field. Cesk. ofth. 14 no.2:92-96 Apr  
58..

(VISION,  
.. visual field, x-ray study (Os))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/9 Phy.Biochem. Sept 57  
TEITEL, A.

4120. TEITEL A. Lab. Farmacol., Fac. de Med. Gen., I. M. F., Bucuresti. \*Asu-  
bra tehnicii cercetării reacțiilor farmacodinamice ale plămânului izolat de  
broască. Technique for the study of pharmacological re-  
actions on the isolated frog lung REV. FIZIOL. NORM. PATOL.  
1956, 3/4 (504-507) Illus. 3

The apparatus described represents partly an original contribution and partly an  
improvement of existing techniques for the registration of reactions of the isolated  
frog lung to drugs. Its advantages are as follows: Oxygenation of the Ringer so-  
lution is effected in a side-tube so that the mechanical action of bubbles on the  
lung is avoided; the drugs are distributed rapidly in a uniform manner; the action  
is of vertical type and the pressure of the writing lever is constant and adjustable.  
Two systems can be used simultaneously in parallel, inscribing the reactions of

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CONT.

the 2 lungs of the same animal on the same vertical record. With the aid of a clockwork mechanism functioning as a brake it is possible to regulate the rotation of the recording drum so that it makes only one turn in 96 hr. The apparatus can be used for other organs also.

Graur - Bucharest

TEITEL, H.

RUMANIA/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal, Essential Oil, and  
Poisonous.

M-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11115

Author : Teitel, A., Zitti, R., Bojor, O.

Inst : -

Title : Dogrose Varieties with Large Ascorbic Acid Contents in  
The Rumanian People's Republic.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RPR, 1956, 6, No 7, 941-947

Abstract : Analysis of the fruits of various varieties of dogrose  
of the Rumanian People's Republic has determined that  
the fruits of Rosa Pendulina L. contain the maximum  
quantity of ascorbic acid -- 9510 mg. per 100 g.; in the  
second place is R. glauca Vill. (5280 mg. per 100 g.).  
Dogrose species of the Caninae section contain much less  
ascorbic acid (500-2800 mg. per 100 g.).

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/6 Physiology June 59

2535. A PARADOXICAL ACTION OF BARIUM ION - *Über eine paradoxe Barium-  
ionenwirkung* - Teitel A. and Dallmann L. *Pharmakol. Lab., Med.*  
Fak., Bukarest - ACTA BIOL. MED. GERMANICA 1958, 1/3 (272-279)  
Graphs 6

Millimolar concentrations of Ba ion caused relaxation of smooth muscle in non-  
stimulated isolated frog lung, but increased contractions of the electrically stimu-  
lated organ. During relaxation caused by Ba ion the pulmonary musculature reacted  
normally with a rapid contraction. Ba-induced relaxation was additively increased  
by nitrites or papaverine. The mechanism of action is discussed.

Funcke - Haarle..



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

2994. THE ACTION OF POTASSIUM IONS ON LEECH MUSCLE - Über die Wirkung der Kaliumionen auf die Blutegelmuskulatur - Teil A. and Dallmann L. Pharmakol. Lab., Med. Fak., Bukarest - ACTA BIOL. MED. GERMANICA 1958, 1/4 (471-485) Graphs 7 Tables 8  
Ringer's solution containing KCl concentrations up to 0.48 g./l. decreased the tone of the dorsal leech muscle. KCl concentrations 2-4 times higher produced relaxation followed by a contracture. The sensitivity of the muscle to Ba ions was decreased by potassium ions. The tone of the leech muscle suspended in a potas-

sium-free medium was decreased by the addition of K, but its contraction height was increased.  
Boeles - Amsterdam

Country	: Rumania	T
Category=	: Human and Animal Physiology, Neuromuscular Physiology	
Abs. Jour.	: Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8389	
Author	: Teitel, A.	
Institut.	: --	
Title	: The Paradoxical Effect of Barium Ion on the Smooth Musculature of an Isolated Frog Lung.	
Orig. Pub.	: Fiziol. norm. si patol., 1958, 5, No. 1, 21--27	
Abstract	: BaCl <sub>2</sub> in concentrations of 0.3--1.2 millimoles produced a weakening of the musculature of an isolated frog lung which had been brought to a state of contraction in Ringer's solution. This effect was noted upon the tonic component of contraction, but not on the spontaneous contractile activity of the organ during stimulation. In concentrations 20--100 times higher Ba caused tonic contraction even in the weakened lung muscles.--From the author's summary.	
Card:	1/1	

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

4375. EFFECT OF HEXAMETHONIUM ON BLOOD-SUGAR REGULATION - Ac-  
tiunea bromurii de hexametilen bis-trimetilamoniu asupra mecanismului de  
reglare a glicemiei - Teitel A., Marcu C. and Dobrescu D. Lab. de  
Farmacol., Fac. de Med. I. M. F., Bucuresti - REV. FIZIOL. 1958, 5/3 (215-223)

Hexamethonium bromide causes a rise of blood sugar in normal rabbits. It hastens  
the appearance of insulinitic hypoglycaemia and intensifies it to the point of coma. It  
enhances induced hyperglycaemia, but reduces the effect of insulin thereon during  
the 1st hour.

Graur - Bucharest

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/6 Physiology June 59

2521. ANTIHISTAMINIC ACTION OF PROMETHAZINE AND OF 10-(DIETHYL-AMINOACETYL)- AND 10-(DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL)PHENOTHIAZINE - Asupra acțiunii antihistaminice a fenerganului, a N-(dietilamino-acetil)- și a N-(dietilaminopropionil)-fenotiazinei - Teitel A., Stroescu V. and Russu M. Lab.de Farmacol., Fac. de Med., București - REV.FIZIOL., 1958, 5/4 (337-340) illus. 2

Promethazine (1 mg./kg.) gave protection lasting 6-7 hr. against the action of histamine aerosol in guinea-pigs under urethan anaesthesia. The other 2 phenothiazine derivatives had a similar but weaker action. Grau - Bucharest

TEITEL, A., prof.

The cholinergic action of hyoscyamine. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:270-271  
Ja-Mr '61.

1. The Laboratory of Pharmacology of the Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest.  
Director: Prof. Dr. A. Teitel.  
    (SCOPOLAMINE pharmacology)      (MYONEURAL JUNCTION pharmacology)

TEITEL, A.

1. "The Ninth Edition of the USSR Pharmacopoeia," from P. JONSSON and J. T. JONSSON and from the USSR Pharmacopoeia; pp 62-76.
2. "The Position of Chemistry in the Development of the Pharmacy," from the USSR Pharmacopoeia; pp 77-79.
3. "Investigations in the K-2001-pipemine Series (III) Nitrobenzyl Acetate and Nitrobenzyl Acetate with a Nitrobenzyl Acetate Action," from the USSR Pharmacopoeia; pp 80-82.
4. "Investigations in the K-2001-pipemine Series (IV) Nitrobenzyl Acetate and Nitrobenzyl Acetate with a Nitrobenzyl Acetate Action," from the USSR Pharmacopoeia; pp 83-85.
5. "Investigations in the K-2001-pipemine Series (V) Nitrobenzyl Acetate and Nitrobenzyl Acetate with a Nitrobenzyl Acetate Action," from the USSR Pharmacopoeia; pp 86-88.
6. "On the Antitubercular Activity of the Nitrobenzyl Acetate and Nitrobenzyl Acetate with a Nitrobenzyl Acetate Action," from the USSR Pharmacopoeia; pp 89-91.
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1. "Problems of Pharmacy at the Fifth International Conference on Chemistry, Moscow 15-16 August 1961," Farmaceutica, No. 1, 1962, pp. 1-10.
2. "The Scientific Department of Microbiology (Central), R. S. P. N. S. S. R. Institute of Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.," Farmaceutica, No. 1, 1962, pp. 129-139.
3. "Contributions to the Manufacture and Valuation of Medications in Our Country," Farm Dr. O. S. S. R., Laboratory and Distillery of Plants of the "Piva Factory" (Leningrad) at Distilleria de Plante a Petroselinum), Moscow, pp. 139-140.
4. "New Olinate Dams for Medicine and Standard Preparations of Plants," Farm V. S. S. R., Laboratory of Plants Farm Distilleria de Plante a Petroselinum, Farm Leningrad, U.S.S.R., 1962, pp. 1-10.
5. "The Scientific Department of Microbiology (Central), R. S. P. N. S. S. R. Institute of Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.," Farmaceutica, No. 1, 1962, pp. 129-139.
6. "The Scientific Department of Microbiology (Central), R. S. P. N. S. S. R. Institute of Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.," Farmaceutica, No. 1, 1962, pp. 129-139.
7. "The Scientific Department of Microbiology (Central), R. S. P. N. S. S. R. Institute of Microbiology, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.," Farmaceutica, No. 1, 1962, pp. 129-139.

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- 2/3 —



TEITEL, A.; POPESCU, E.

A study of the action of antifibrillatory compounds on the duration of the refractory phase in the frog's heart. Physiol. bohemoslov. 12 no.3:228-232 '63.

1. Scientific Medical Society, Bucurest, Romania.  
(HEART) (PROCAINE) (PROCAINE AMIDE)  
(PARA-AMINO BENZOIC ACID) (AMINO ALCOHOLS)  
(PERFUSION) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)  
(METABOLISM)

TEITEL, A.; BERCEA, Irina; LUNGU, Al.; VOICU, V.

On the correlations between insulin and the processes of neuromuscular reactivity and excitability. Stud. cercet. endocr. 14 no.4/5/6:539-544 '63.

TEITEL, A., Prof, Dr, and VOICU, V., Lt-Maj, Dr [affiliation not given]

"Considerations on the Stimulating Effects of Atropine on the Skeletal Musculature."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 59, No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 533-536.

Abstract: Describes a study on the effects of atropine on the abdominal muscles of frogs and the dorsal muscles of leeches. Atropine in concentrations  $3 \times 10^{-17}$  to  $3 \times 10^{-9}$  was found to produce contraction of the striated musculature, and that anticholinesterase potentiates the contracting effects of atropine on the striated musculature.

Includes 5 figures and 10 references, of which 1 Rumanian and 9 Western.

1/1

TXITEL, A.

Current problems in experimental and clinical pharmacology.  
Fiziol. norm. pat. 6:481-482 '64

1. Catedra de farmacologie , Institutul medico-farmaceutic,  
Bucuresti.

TEITEL, A., MARCU, C.; DOBRESU, D.; MANUCHIAN, M.

The anti-inflammatory action of phenylbutazone in stress conditions. Fiziol. norm. pat. 6:513-517 '64

1. Catedra de farmacologie, Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Bucuresti.

TEITEL, A.; STROESCU, V.; STEFLEA, D.; GIORBARU-SCHWARTZ, Rita

Research on the mechanism of action of histamine on the isolated intestine. Stud. cercet. fiziol. 10 no.1:23-29 '65.

TEITEL, A.; GHISE, Doina

On the potassium sensitizing effect of potassium in smooth muscle. Stud. cercet. fiziol. 10 no.1:31-34 '65.

TEITEL, A.; GHISE, Doina

Research on modifications of isolated muscle chronaxy. Part 1  
and 2. Stud. cercet. de fiziol. 10 no.2:149-156 '65.



TEITEL, A.; CIORBARU-SCHWARTZ, Rita; STROESCU, V.; TRUTIA, E.

Influence of hydroxyzine on the protein composition of the  
brain. Stud. cercet. fiziol. 10 no.3;227-232 '65.

TEITEL, A.; GANE, P.; STROESCU, V.; STEFLEA, D.

On the mechanism of the non-anesthetic action of procaine.  
Research on the effect of procaine on the conditioned reflex  
activity of rats. Fiziol. norm. pat. 11 no.1:67-70 Ju-F '65.

1. Catedra de Farmacologie, Institutul medico-farmaceutic,  
Bucuresti.

MARCU, C.; MANUCHIAN, M.; DOBRESCU, D.; TEITEL, A.; DUMINICA, AL.

Contribution to the pharmacodynamic study of pathogenic E. coli  
endotoxin. Pt.1. Fiziol. norm. pat. 11 no.2:175-181 Nr Ap 165.

1. Catedra de farmacologie (for Teitel), Catedra de boli conta-  
gioase (for Duminica), Institutul medico-farmaceutic, Bucuresti.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 12/2 Mod. Micro. Feb 59

547. THE VALUE OF YOUNG'S EGG YOLK MEDIUM USED FOR LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS - Valoarea mediului Young cu galbenus de ou, folosit la insamintarile de diagnostic in tuberculoza - Tellel M. Kern L. and Constantin St. - FTIZIOLOGIA 1957, 6/6 (540-553) Graphs 3

The authors recommend a culture medium which is prepared from ingredients that are easily procured. It is a medium of Young's type, with 10% egg yolk. Using this medium, practically the same results were obtained as with the conventional media, viz.: on Loewenstein medium 73% cultures, on Young's with ox serum 64% cultures, and on Young's medium with egg yolk 58% cultures.

Bazacopol - Bucharest (XV, 4)